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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
 9 **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

10 ZHUOER CHEN, an individual; MENGCHENG  
 11 YU, an individual; JIARONG OUYANG, an  
 individual; and GEXI GUO, an individual;

Case No. 3:25-cv-03292-SI

12 Plaintiffs,  
 13 vs.

**PLAINTIFFS' STATEMENT IN  
 OPPOSITION TO RELATE CHEN V.  
 NOEM TO DOE V. TRUMP** (Case No.  
 3:25-cv-03140-JSW)

14 KRISTI NOEM, in her official capacity as  
 15 Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland  
 Security; and TODD LYONS, in his official  
 16 capacity as Acting Director of U.S. Immigration  
 and Customs Enforcement;

17 Defendants.

19 John Doe,  
 20 Plaintiff,  
 21 vs.

22 Donald J. TRUMP, in his official capacity,  
 President of the United States of America;

23 Moises BECERRA, in his official capacity,  
 Acting Field Office Director of San Francisco  
 24 Office of Detention and Removal, U.S.

Immigrations and Customs Enforcement; U.S. Department of Homeland Security;

Todd M. LYONS, in his official capacity, Acting Director, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and

Kristi NOEM, in her official capacity, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security;

## Defendants.

On April 7, 2025, a Doe Plaintiff filed a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief Against Donald J. Trump, among others, Case No. 3:25-cv-03140-JSW.

On April 11, 2025, four named Plaintiffs filed a Complaint for Declaratory and Injunctive Relief against Kristi Noem, among others, Case No. 3:25-cv-03292-SI.

On April 16, 2025, the Honorable Susan Illston referred to the Honorable Jeffrey S. White for consideration of whether *Chen v. Noem et al.* is related to *Doe v. Trump*, Case No. 25-cv-3140-JSW.

Civil Local Rule 3-12(a) provides that “an action is related to another when:

(1) The actions concern substantially the same parties, property, transaction, or event; and

(2) It appears likely that there will be an unduly burdensome duplication of labor and expense or conflicting results if the cases are conducted before different Judges.

Neither of these criteria are satisfied here. First, the Plaintiffs are different. In *Chen v. Noem et al.*, there are four Plaintiffs, Zhuoer Chen, Mengcheng Yu, Jiarong Ouyang, and Gexi Guo. Zhuoer Chen is a student of the Master of Architecture program at the University of California, Berkeley. *Chen v. Noem et al.*, ECF No. 1, ¶7. Mengcheng Yu is a masters' student in

1 the Educational Technology and Applied Learning Sciences program at Carnegie Mellon  
 2 University. *Id.* at ¶8. Jiarong Ouyang is a doctoral candidate in Statistics at the University of  
 3 Cincinnati. *Id.* at ¶9. Gexi Guo earned a Master of Science in Applied Analytics from Columbia  
 4 University. *Id.* at ¶10.

5 In *Doe v. Trump et al.*, the Plaintiff, who is a software engineer in lawful F-1 status and  
 6 currently employed pursuant to Optional Practical Training (OPT) employment authorization,  
 7 remained anonymous. *Doe v. Trump et al.*, ECF No. 1, ¶1.

8 Both cases involved two same defendants: KRISTI NOEM, in her official capacity as  
 9 Secretary of the U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and TODD LYONS, in his official  
 10 capacity as Acting Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. However, in *Doe v.*  
 11 *Trump et al.*, the Plaintiff named two additional defendants: Donald J. TRUMP, President of the  
 12 United States of America and MOISES BECERRA, Acting Field Office Director of San  
 13 Francisco Office of Detention and Removal, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; U.S.  
 14 Department of Homeland Security.

15 Second, the two cases arise from fundamentally different factual and legal circumstances.  
 16 In *Doe v. Trump et al.*, the plaintiff's SEVIS termination followed a minor misdemeanor  
 17 conviction, for which he or she received probation. *Doe v. Trump et al.*, ECF No. 1, ¶38. In  
 18 contrast, *Chen v. Noem et al.* involves Plaintiffs who have never been convicted of any crime.  
 19 *Chen v. Noem et al.*, ECF No. 1, ¶¶ 26, 28, 32, 37. This distinction is legally significant: whereas  
 20 *Doe* may require case-specific analysis of post-conviction SEVIS authority, *Chen* challenges a  
 21 blanket, pattern-based SEVIS termination of students in full compliance with visa and academic  
 22 requirements. Plaintiffs in *Chen* seek a narrowly tailored injunction applicable only to F-1  
 23 students who have not been convicted of any offense. This discrete class of students—readily  
 24 identifiable through SEVIS and university records—makes nationwide relief not only

1 appropriate but manageable, and eliminates concerns about administrability or the need for  
 2 individualized adjudication present in *Doe*.

3       Third, there is little risk of unduly burdensome duplication of labor, expense, or  
 4 conflicting outcomes because *Chen v. Noem et al.* involves distinct constitutional claims and a  
 5 materially different factual record. Specifically, the *Chen* Plaintiffs assert an Equal Protection  
 6 Clause violation based on a pattern of SEVIS terminations disproportionately targeting F-1  
 7 students—many of whom are Chinese nationals—who have no criminal convictions. That claim  
 8 is not raised in *Doe v. Trump et al.* Moreover, while both cases allege violations of the  
 9 Administrative Procedure Act and the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause, the legal and  
 10 factual analyses are necessarily distinct. The *Doe* plaintiff had a prior misdemeanor conviction,  
 11 which the government may assert as a discretionary or public safety justification for SEVIS  
 12 termination. By contrast, the *Chen* Plaintiffs have no criminal history and remain in full  
 13 compliance with their visa and academic obligations. These differences fundamentally alter the  
 14 scope and nature of the legal inquiry and reduce any overlap in discovery, briefing, or  
 15 adjudication.

16       Finally, and most importantly, there is no risk of conflicting rulings or inefficiency  
 17 because the relief sought in *Chen* is materially broader than in *Doe*. The *Chen* Plaintiffs seek a  
 18 nationwide injunction to halt a pattern of SEVIS terminations affecting a narrowly defined,  
 19 administrable group—F-1 students without criminal convictions—based on uniform legal and  
 20 procedural violations. The *Doe* matter, by contrast, seeks individualized relief based on a single  
 21 plaintiff’s post-conviction SEVIS termination. The nationwide scope of relief in *Chen* is not only  
 22 distinguishable—it makes the need to manage both cases together unnecessary, as the outcomes  
 23 will be driven by categorically different legal questions and remedial frameworks.

24       For the foregoing reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully submit that *Chen v. Noem et al.*, Case

1 No. 3:25-cv-03292, is not properly related to *Doe v. Trump et al.*, Case No. 3:25-cv-03140,  
2 under Civil Local Rule 3-12. The two actions involve distinct factual records, legal claims, and  
3 scopes of relief, and their adjudication in separate proceedings will not result in duplicative  
4 efforts, inconsistent rulings, or undue burden on the Court or the parties.

5 Dated: April 20, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

6 **DEHENG LAW OFFICES PC**

7 /s/ Andre Y. Bates

Andre Y. Bates

8 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

9 Zhuoer Chen, Mengcheng Yu, Jiarong Ouyang, and  
Gexi Guo

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